

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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## A DYING ARCHBISHOP.

Rev. Purcell, the Aged Prelate  
Receives the "Last Rites."

A Sketch of His Life—A Fourth Attack of Paralysis at Eighty-Three Years of Age.

WESTBORO, O., July 2.—The condition of Archbishop John Baptist Purcell at the Ursuline convent indicate that the death of the venerable prelate rapidly approaches. Friday he was attacked with an extension of paralysis. During the day he rallied somewhat, but he was so weak and exhausted that the last rites of the Church were administered to him by Father Callaghan, the faithful attendant of the Archbishop ever since the death of Father Edward Purcell. At 6 o'clock in the evening, he again began to grow weak, and continued for hours in a speechless state. He is now over eighty-three years old, and the present attack of paralysis is his fourth one. A person very rarely survives a third attack, and owing to this fact and to the advanced age of the distinguished prelate, it is evident that his life is slowly but surely ebbing away, and his death is momentarily expected.

His Grace, Rev. John Baptist Purcell, was born at Malloy, County Cork, Ireland, February 26, 1800. He is the son of Edmund and Johanna Purcell, who were very highly respectable and pious people, and who gave their children a sound education as far as possible. In the early days of John (the Archbishop) he was allowed to serve at the altar and distribute the Sunday contributions among the needy. He endeavored to obtain means from his well-to-do relatives to complete his studies at Maynooth, but being unable to do so emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen. Receiving a certificate of qualification from Asbury College, Baltimore, he started as a private tutor in East Maryland, and served two years. Then he went as a student and teacher to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, Maryland, and in 1823 received the four minor orders from Archbishop Marcellus. With the Bishop of Vincennes, Rev. Brute, he went to Paris to complete his studies in the Seminary of St. Sulpice. In 1826 he was ordained priest of the Archbishop of Quelen in Notre Dame, Paris. He then returned to America and became Professor of Philosophy in Mount St. Mary's College, at the same time he assisted Father Brute in teaching theology.

He was chosen Bishop in 1833, as the successor of Right Rev. Bishop Edward Fenwick, who died the previous year while he cholera was raging. His consecration was effected by Archbishop Whitfield, of Baltimore. Bishop Purcell took part in the Second Provincial Council of Baltimore and thence set out for Cincinnati, where he found only one church in existence. Nothing was flourishing in the diocese, but he went from house to house and soon had another church erected. This was the German church, "Holy Trinity," on Fifth street, west of Smith. In 1850 Bishop Purcell was appointed Archbishop, and the next year, while in Rome received the Pallium from Pope Pius IX. Since that time over thirty-five Catholic churches have been erected in the diocese.

Among the incidents of the Archbishop's life are these: The celebrated debate between Alexander Campbell, the founder of a new sect of his name (now the Christian Disciples) and the Archbishop. This debate caused the conversion of Judge Burnett and many others to the Catholic faith. In 1851, when in Rome, Count Hippolyte Bocarme had been sentenced to death for the murder of his father. No one was admitted by the man to see him except the venerable Archbishop. The execution took place in Purnay, Belgium. On seeing the Archbishop the murderer's first question was: "Have you been sent by the King or by the Pope?" "By neither," was the reply, "I come by the providence of God." "You are the man I want," the prisoner said, kissing the Archbishop's hand with emotion.

During the war of the rebellion Archbishop Purcell had the flag of the Union raised over St. Peter's Cathedral and the churches elsewhere in his diocese, and throughout the war he cast his immense influence among his people steadily for the Federal cause.

In 1862 the Pope called His Grace to Rome for the fourth time, to be present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. In 1867 the Archbishop again went to Rome, and in 1869, in the same city, took a most decided stand against the Pope's infallibility when that question came up before the great General Council of the Vatican.

His fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood was celebrated here on the 21st day of May, 1876.

In 1877 the Archbishop issued an order for the establishment of colored Catholic schools, and the result of that measure was a most successful one, as not only Catholic but Protestant colored children visited the schools.

On the 19th of February, 1878, a synod of the Catholic clergy was held at the Cathedral, Cincinnati, when the Archbishop made an address stating that he could not pay the diocesan debt, and asked the representatives of the churches to help him out. He said he had never received for his own use a cent of the money deposited. Nothing was done at this meeting. On the 19th of March the clergymen of the various churches met and adopted a resolution that collections be made among the congregations. It was done, and proved a failure. Then came the rush on the assignees of the Archbishop.

Daily hundreds crowded the office of Mr. Mannix and wanted their share of the money deposited, which in toto amounted to \$9,672,871 57.

On the 26th of March the Archbishop is-

sued a circular to the Catholics in the world explaining his financial embarrassments, and asking for aid. The Archbishop sent to Rome asking for his resignation, but the Pope refused to grant it.

April 30 the Bishops of Louisville, Detroit, Fort Wayne and Covington had a consultation as to who should be the coadjutor of the Archbishop. This question was finally decided by the appointment of Bishop W. H. Elder, of Natchez, Miss., who, in May, 1880, took charge of the diocesan affairs.

The Archbishop and his brother Edward, his Treasurer, soon after left for Brown county, Ohio, and took up their residence in a private property adjoining the Ursuline convent, at St. Martin's. Here they lived in retirement, seeing but few, and devoting themselves to spiritual affairs, until the death of Edward in 1880.

## CLEVER SWINDLERS.

A Pair of Sharpers Play a Successful Game on Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—One of the coolest and most daring frauds in draft forging which have occurred in Toronto for many years was perpetrated within the last week on several prominent banks in the city. Between three and four weeks ago a gentleman who represented himself as Mr. W. Gardner arrived in the city and put up at one of the prominent hotels. His business he stated was that of horse and cattle exporter, and he intended buying up a large quantity of Canadian live stock and shipping it to foreign markets. His representations were so plausible that he was soon regarded in financial and stock circles as a solid and reliable business gentleman. He deposited sums of money in the Bank of Commerce, Federal Bank, Montreal Bank and the Quebec Bank, in each of which he opened an account. Several times he drew on United States banks, which were invariably found to have funds on hand to meet the drafts. By this means he, with the aid of an accomplice, managed to fully establish himself with Toronto bankers. Some days ago Gardner entered the office of the Bank of Montreal and asked the accountant, Mr. Crawford, if he could cash a draft which he had bought at the head office in Montreal on the London, Ontario, branch for \$2,000, stating that his signature would be forwarded in a few days from Montreal. The signature having arrived Gardner yesterday presented to the teller a draft issued by the head office on New York.

The signature passed inspection until it reached Mr. Crawford's hand, who observed that it had a bad appearance, particularly the signature of Mr. Cheston, the Montreal manager, which was written with a peculiar kind of pen, unlike that which Mr. Cheston is accustomed to using. It was decided not to cash it, and he was told to wait till the Toronto manager returned. He did not wait. He took the draft with him and deposited it in the Quebec Bank, against which and previous deposits he drew the amount of \$3,000. A despatch was received by the Quebec Bank managers shortly after that there was no funds to meet the draft in the Montreal Bank. On wiring to Montreal it was found conclusively that the draft was a forgery. About the same time Gardner presented a draft for \$5,000 of the Bank of Commerce on a similar plan. Here, too, the teller failed to detect anything wrong and handed over the cash. On Monday Mr. Gardner and his "pal" went to the Bank of British North America and presented a draft for \$5,000, which the cashier declined to pay until inquiries were made, when they went out, promising to return before 3, which, of course, they did not do. By wire the bank ascertained in a few hours that the draft was a forgery. The two visited the Federal Bank the same afternoon, where, it is understood, they managed to draw \$4,000 by the same method.

Gardner is said to be a person of medium height, and wore a black suit and plug hat and a small mustache. His general appearance is that of a gentleman.

Detective Reburn has the case in hand, but so far there is no trace of the pair of clever swindlers.

## Sending Back Paupers.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The communications sent to the agents of the Anchor and Inman steamship lines by the Commissioners of Emigration naming the immigrants who, in the opinion of the board, were liable to become a public charge, and demanding that they be immediately returned by the company which brought them and not allow them to again be landed within the United States, had the desired effect, and both agents have signified their willingness to take the people back.

Mary Clifford, Nano Sullivan, Mary Brennan and Ann Brady, with their illegitimate children, will be taken back to Ireland to-day on the Furnessia. Peter Carry, his wife and five children, who were landed at Castle Garden the 23 inst., will be returned by the Inman line steamer City of Berlin July 7. In the mean time the family will be cared for by the Commissioners at Ward's Island. The inspector of the commission are exercising unusual caution in their duties and it thought that the cases of assisted pauper immigration will be discovered on almost every vessel landing immigrants at this port. Yesterday three cases of the kind from as many different nations were discovered and all will probably be returned by the same steamer.

One was the case of John Jermains, who arrived on the Monarch line steamer Egyptian Monarch. He is accompanied by his wife and three children, and has no money or destination or friends. He testified that his passage to this country was paid by the Board of Jewish Guardians of London. He says he is an inventor of patent medicines. A number of other cases have been discovered.

## THE SCOURGE IN EGYPT

Who Says Alfonso and Christina  
Are an Unloving Couple?

Renowned Death of the So-Called  
Henry V. of France—The Trouble  
Between France and the Pope.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.—The cholera excitement here has, if possible, become more intensified by yesterday's death record, which shows an appalling increase. At Damietta there were 141 deaths, and fourteen are reported from Mansurah.

CAIRO, July 2.—The cholera panic at Damietta, Port Said and other points is said by the Government to be subsiding to some extent. Authentic information can not, however, be obtained, and the official statements have before proved false.

The cholera epidemic has appeared at Tammamoud, where four deaths are announced.

During the twelve hours ending at 8 Sunday morning, there were 119 deaths at Damietta. It is said most of the doctors have fled from Damietta.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, July 2.—The "Figaro" offers an exceptional reprint in the shape of confidential telegrams that passed between the King and Queen of Spain, during the latter's journey from Madrid to Vienna. The dispatches are offered as irresistible evidence of the happy conjugal existing between King Alfonso and his wife, against which doubts were recently published, only to be speedily dispelled as malicious rumors.

The following are the telegrams, the genuineness of which is guaranteed by the "Figaro":

IRUN, June 12.  
Leaving Spain I think always of you. The little ones send you a thousand kisses. [Signed] CHRISTINA.

King Alfonso at once replied:  
A thousand thanks for your telegram. A kiss for my little daughters. I kiss you. [Signed] ALFONSO.

The King then telegraphs to Lindau:  
I congratulate you, dear, on your safe arrival. Your letter from Irun has cheered me. I put your marigold that you sent me in water. It is still superb. Thanks for your telegrams, darling. My love to all the family, and a good kiss for the little travelers. I don't forget you a single instant. [Signed] ALFONSO.

MUNICH.  
We are safely arrived here. Paz is gay and in first-rate health. She met me at the station. I am going to dine with her. I leave in the evening at 8 o'clock for Vienna. How are you, dearest? Thousand greetings for everybody. I kiss you and want to be with you. [Signed] CHRISTINA.

MADRID.  
I am enchanted at your happy arrival. Kiss Paz and give my greeting to Louis. I wrote to you to-day to Baden, but the letter missed the train. Did you get my first letter, dear? I kiss you. [Signed] ALFONSO.

VIENNA, June 17.  
We arrived safely. The Emperor awaited us at the station with his family. I think of you, darling, all the time, and kiss you tenderly. [Signed] LA CHRISTINA.

PARIS, July 2.—It is now perfectly known that the Count de Chambord is dying. He has been suffering from an intestinal tumor for a long time, and the pressure of the tumor has burst a blood vessel, causing an internal hemorrhage.

A rumor early this morning announces the death of the Count de Chambord, the so-called Henry V. of France.

The Monarchists assembled this morning at the house of Marquis De Dreux Preze to consider their course in the event of the death of Chambord. A consultation of physicians was to be held at Frohsdorf, the Count's residence, and if there was any hope a telegram was to be sent to Paris. As no news was received up to noon the worst is feared.

## ITALY.

ROME, July 2.—No report has been received to the protest addressed to President Grevy by the Pope at the Vatican. Few illusions are cherished as to the result of his last attempt to alter the anti-Catholic course of the French Ministry. The Ferry Ministry is believed to be powerless to stem the Radical current. The senseless exclusion of chaplains from Paris hospitals would seem to justify the pessimism of the Vatican. Rumors have been afloat of the recall of Mgr. Di Rende, but no importance is attached to them. The attitude of the Catholics in France will continue to be one of rigid expectancy.

Leo XIII., who lives in terror of autograph hunters, seldom writes a line when he can avoid it. He departed from this rule the other day when he sent a photograph to the Catholic Society of Vienna. On the back of it he inscribed, "Justice have I worshipped. Long struggles, labor, chicanery, plots and hard blows have I borne. But of faith, the champion, I will not flinch. For Christ's flock how sweet to suffer, yes, even in prison, how sweet to die."

Leo XIII.  
The lectures of Dr. Ubaldo, of the Ann College, who was lately requested by the Pope to reply to the works of Bannan are attracting great attention. He has already refuted several ingenious theories of the author of the life of Jesus. His opening lectures were devoted to the song of songs, the book of songs and the book of Job.

## FISH BREEDING FAILS.

Russia Will Give It Up—What Becomes of the Millions of Young Fry That Have Been Liberated?

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—Professor A. S. Malmgren has reported to the Russian Government, recommending that the artificial breeding of fish in Finland be discontinued, on the ground that neither there nor in any other country in which it has

been tried can adequate substantial returns for the public expenditure be shown. In this report he further says that no improvement in the fisheries of the United States and Canada can be shown to have resulted from the output of large quantities of fry. Several inquiries having been made at the Canadian Department of Fisheries as to the accuracy of those statements, Mr. Whitcher, Superintendent of Fisheries, in a letter to the Forest and Stream, New York, states the practical results of the lengthened and expensive experiments made in Canada. His statement fully corroborates the Russian report. Fish ova can be rendered fertile by the artificial process, and "living healthy fry" can be produced "in fabulous numbers immeasurably exceeding the produce of natural operations," and the ova, or the fry, can be transported great distances with perfect safety, as is proved by the show of healthy Canadian ova at the Kensington Exhibition, but there the success of the experiments appears to end. There is nothing to show that of the prodigious numbers hatched and liberated in apparently good condition any considerable portion reaches maturity and "reappear in commercial and industrial channels," or indeed that the supply of marketable food fishes has been to any extent increased. Canada has eleven Government fish hatcheries in operation. In eight of these salmon eggs only are hatched. In the other salmon, white-fish trout, pike and perch are hatched. One has been fifteen years in operation, and the total cost has been \$250,400. The whole number of fry bred and distributed is stated to be 105 millions, of which 20½ millions were salmon, and about 84½ were white-fish. Notwithstanding this extraordinary apparent addition to the stock the catch of salmon was not much greater in 1881 than in 1871. According to the census returns the catch in 1871 was 3,208,200 lbs., and in 1881 it was 4,764,500 lbs. The increase in the catch of white-fish was from 4,000,400 lbs. in 1871 to 7,848,200 pounds in 1881. The census returns, it is now known, are not to be relied upon. Nor, indeed, are the returns made to the Department of Fisheries of much greater value.

For some years after 1871 the catch of salmon was large, and then it was pretended that the increase was due to the wise measure and prudent administration of the Minister of Fisheries and his subordinates. It is notorious that for three or four years past the catch was very small. There is much difference of opinion as to the cause of the falling off. Mr. Whitcher accounts for the increase shown by the figures of the census by stating that there was a great increase in the number of fishermen and the quantity of netting, and "the yield of new places and districts far removed from areas of the deposit of fry from the hatcheries." It is generally believed that the catch in 1881 was actually much smaller than the catch of 1871 and that of 1882 was smaller still. During the seven years ending in 1881 six and a quarter million salmon fry were distributed in the rivers of Nova Scotia from the two hatcheries in that Province, but in 1871 the catch was 843,600 pounds, and in 1881 only 346,000 pounds. The attempt to stock the waters of Ontario with salmon, Mr. Whitcher admits, is a complete failure. In 1871 the catch was 17,800 pounds, in 1881 it was nil. The salmon, some say, are now numerous in the Great Lakes, but if they are they obstinately refuse to go where they may be caught. The catch of whitefish did, according to the same census figures, increase from 4,250,000 pounds to 7,600,200 pounds, but Mr. Whitcher says, the increase is most noticeable in localities dependent entirely on natural sources.

## Disasters at Cape Town.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Mr. H. D. Joseph, a diamond dealer in Cape Town, arrived here yesterday. He says that there is great suffering in Cape Colony. The crops have failed in many parts because there has been no rain to speak of for three years. The distress has been increased by an accident at the great diamond mine at Kimberley, about 600 miles from Cape Town and 400 miles from Natal. The mine had been dug about 380 feet deep, and was about a mile and three-quarters in circumference, when suddenly the soft debris began to fall back so rapidly that 4,000 tons of it fell back within twenty-four hours.

"Eighteen months," said Mr. Joseph, "and \$250,000 will be required to clean out this mine, and you can estimate the loss when I tell you that it yields annually diamonds to the value of millions of dollars. The worst of it is that the disaster has affected the value of other diamond mine shares. Some shares have fallen from \$360 to \$80, and one mine has been sold by the sheriff. The result has been financial ruin to many. Ten leading merchants have committed suicide on account of these troubles, among them Hermann Wilgroot and Mr. Schou, who was also a magistrate."

Captain Segarich said that had he been able to accommodate more passengers he could have brought many more. Smallpox, drought and the diamond mine disaster had caused much distress and many failures, and many people wanted to leave.

## A Lynching in Missouri.

LOUISIANA, Mo., July 2.—Bill McDowell, a negro, was arrested Thursday on the charge of an outrage upon Miss Kate Murray, of this city, and taken to jail at Bowling Green for safe keeping. Early yesterday morning a party of about 100 masked men from this vicinity went to Bowling Green, broke into the jail, secured the prisoner and started with him toward Louisiana. About a mile from town they halted, and after extorting a full confession from McDowell, hung him to a tree. The negro also confessed having fled from Southern Missouri on account of a similar crime there.

## THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY.

A Narrow Gauge Proposed to Span  
the Continent—There's Millions in It.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 2.—A secret meeting was held here Friday night in the interest of a new railroad scheme of great proportions. The substance of it is as follows:

Two double-track narrow-gauge roads are to be built, traversing the country in opposite directions—from New York to San Francisco, and from Chicago to New Orleans; or, as a circular says, "from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf."

Eight series of stock of \$25,000 each are to be issued, and the bonded debt on the double-track road, properly equipped, is to be but \$20,000 per mile, or, on a single track, \$12,000. Indiana will be allowed but 100 stockholders and the organizers of the scheme say that seventy-five of these can be residents of Indianapolis. The new company is to be known as the "People's Railroad Company of America." Every employee of the company is to be a stockholder and the stock will cost but \$5 per share. It is said last night that California capitalists were willing to advance the money to get the colossal scheme in the active operation. Seventeen stockholders of the company met this morning to perfect the arrangements of the organization. Last night a committee on articles of association submitted a report and articles were adopted. They provide for over 11,000 miles of narrow-gauge road, with a capital of \$36,000,000. The entire scheme is somewhat in the nature of a benefit association. A national syndicate, with headquarters in this city, has been provided for. The syndicate will be composed of 250 stockholders, and the members will be elected from organized boards of stockholders along the lines of the road. Up to this time there are eighty-three subscribers to the stock, representing \$112,000. As soon as \$10,000,000 have been subscribed by the people a California capitalist stands ready to subscribe the remainder, or such proportion of it as may be required to build the road. The Indianapolis stockholders now number forty-five, among whom are the following named persons: J. C. Shoemaker, E. Kennedy, J. H. Stewart, Myron W. Reed, J. H. Rice and Fred Heiner. The other stockholders are G. A. Boughton, James H. Baird and W. T. Raveroff, of Chicago; Jacob Roberts, of Philadelphia; David P. Arson, of Detroit; C. E. Sweazy and H. I. Bone, of California, and W. E. Hakes and R. J. Breckenridge, of Louisville. It is the purpose of the organizers to build the line first from San Francisco to Indianapolis. Saturday afternoon a committee on nominations was appointed by delegates of the stockholders and in accordance with its report the following directors of the Peoples Railroad were elected: J. O. Shoemaker, J. H. Rice and E. Kennedy, of Indiana; M. A. Boughton, of Illinois; R. J. Breckenridge, W. B. Hakes and B. F. Nelson, of Kentucky; C. E. Sweazy, of California; Jacob Roberts, of Pennsylvania; W. F. Lander, of Massachusetts; C. M. Schroeder and Henry Tapaghen, of New Jersey, and David Carlson, of Michigan. The engineers are H. I. Bone, J. O. Baird, D. H. Pample and Surgeon W. J. Elston, of Indiana.

The directors will elect E. Kennedy, of this city, President, and J. H. Stewart, of the Indiana Bank of Commerce, Treasurer. The Auditor of the company will be Freeman Wright, of St. Louis.

## A TERRIBLE COLLISION.

Trains Come Together at the Rate of  
Eighty Miles an Hour, Many Killed  
and Wounded.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 2.—About 8 o'clock this morning a coal train, with a passenger car attached, on the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, broke in two while going up a steep grade near Rasselas, a few miles south of the Kinzua Viaduct. The severed section, consisting of heavily loaded coal cars and a passenger coach, immediately started down the steep grade, and while going at the frightful speed of eighty miles an hour, collided with the engine of an approaching coal train. The passenger car was well filled, and the destruction of life and limb was appalling, seven having already died from their injuries, and others being fatally hurt. A relief train with three surgeons and a number of employees of the company on board were dispatched to the scene at 6 o'clock this morning. The killed and injured were brought to this city.

Pop Downs, engineer of the second train, was the only one hurt in the crew. He saw the severed section approaching, and, after reversing the engine, jumped, escaping with slight bruises.

Coroner Lannon impaneled a jury, who visited the scene of the wreck by special train to-day, and will take testimony and render a verdict to-morrow. Mrs. McCurdy, who was only slightly injured, has made a statement in which she says that the conductor and both brakemen who were in the car with her were asleep. It is not yet known to whom the blame is most to be attached.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The outgoing Kansas City express on the Wabash road to-night collided with a street car at the Root street crossing, near the southern city limits, smashing it to fragments. The lamps in the car exploded and set fire to it. Of thirteen persons in the car only one escaped unhurt, and it is believed that two or three of the worst injured will die. Several were badly burned before they could be extricated from the burning fragments. The accident occurred from the driver of the car misunderstanding the signal of the man stationed at the crossing.

## An Ex-Superintendent Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Major Ellis P. Phipps, ex-Superintendent of the Almshouse, who was recently convicted of forgery, was sentenced by Judge Allison to five years' imprisonment in the county prison, separate and solitary confinement, with hard labor. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken at its session in November.